

unionist. Then they came for the Catholics. I didn't speak up then because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me, and there was no one left to speak up."

—Martin Niemöller, a Lutheran pastor arrested by the Gestapo in 1937.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, then they came for the Baha'is.

The Baha'i Faith is the youngest of the world's independent monotheistic religions. Founded in Iran in 1844, it now claims more than 5 million adherents in 236 countries and territories. Gathering worshipers from nearly every national, ethnic and religious background, the Baha'is preach tolerance, diversity and equality.

To an Islamic dictatorship that denies its people basic political and human rights, this religion founded in Iran on the tenets of religious tolerance remains an anathema to the Supreme Leader. And the world is standing by as Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority nears its final stages.

In 2006, Iran's Armed Forces Command Headquarters ordered the Ministry of Information, the Revolutionary Guard, and the Police Force to identify members of the Baha'i Faith in Iran and monitor their activities.

In that same year, we saw the largest roundup of Baha'is since the 1980s. The Iranian Interior Ministry ordered provincial officials to "cautiously and carefully monitor and manage" all Baha'i social activities. The Central Security Office of Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology ordered 81 Iranian universities to expel any student discovered to be a Baha'i.

In 2007, the situation worsened. More than two-thirds of the Baha'is enrolled in universities were expelled once identified as Baha'is. Police entered Baha'i homes and businesses to collect details on family members.

Twenty-five industries were ordered to deny licenses to Baha'is. Employers were pressured to fire Baha'i employees and banks were instructed to refuse loans to Baha'i-owned businesses. Baha'i cemeteries were destroyed.

In November 2007, three Baha'i youths were detained for educating underprivileged children.

The following month, the Iranian Parliament published a draft Islamic penal code, requiring the death penalty for all "apostates"—a term applied to Baha'is and any convert away from Islam.

On May 14, 2008, seven members of Iran's national Baha'i coordinating group were arrested. This is reminiscent of the mass disappearance and assumed murder of all the members of the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Iran in August, 1980.

On August 1, 2008, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H. Res. 1008, condemning the persecution of Baha'is in Iran and calling for the immediate release of all Baha'is imprisoned solely on the basis of their religion.

Our bipartisan voice bought the Baha'i leadership some time—but it appears only 6 months.

This week, the Government of Iran charged the seven Baha'i leaders with "espionage for Israel, insulting religious sanctities and propaganda against the Islamic republic." Deputy Tehran Prosecutor Hassan Haddad declared, "The charges against seven defendants in the case of the illegal Baha'i group were exam-

ined . . . and the case will be sent to the revolutionary court next week."

It is time for the international community to act.

Today, along with my colleagues JIM MCGOVERN and BRAD SHERMAN, I am introducing a bipartisan resolution calling on the Government of Iran to immediately release the seven Baha'i leaders and all others imprisoned solely the basis of their religion.

I urge President Obama and Secretary Clinton, in concert with the international community, to publicly condemn Iran's persecution of its religious minorities and demand the release of these seven community leaders.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN LEE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 13, 2009

Mr. LEE of New York. Madam Speaker, I regret that I do not have the opportunity to participate in today's debate due to the need to be back in my district. I sincerely appreciate the Members of the House engaging in a moment of silence to honor the memory of those who lost their lives in last night's tragic accident in Clarence, NY.

America's current economic crisis has hit western New York hard, and from the outset of this debate, I have expressed the need for a timely, fiscally responsible recovery plan that provides the economy with the jumpstart it needs to create jobs.

This new Washington spending plan simply fails to meet this common-sense standard of economic growth. It is far more focused on growing Washington than it is on stimulating job creation and had I been present I would have voted no.

In many ways, this spending bill is inferior to its predecessor. It creates nearly just as many and expands more government programs while severely limiting tax relief for small businesses, which create most of our economy's new jobs. In fact, for every one dollar this spending bill devotes to small-business tax relief, Washington gets to keep more than 32 dollars for itself to create new government programs.

Creating jobs in western New York has been at the top of my "to-do" list since before I ran for Congress, when I was helping run a family manufacturing business.

That's why I helped craft a timely, fiscally responsible economic recovery plan that creates twice the jobs at half the cost of this Washington spending bill. Additionally, my recovery plan creates 184,000 more jobs for New Yorkers than this spending bill.

The plan I helped put together spurs job creation right now by providing relief for 100 percent of income taxpayers, preserving "net operating loss carryback" reforms that help small business weather tough economic times, and implementing a tax deduction equal to 20 percent of income for those small businesses with 500 or fewer employees.

Washington's refusal to reform its spending habits and focus its efforts on job creation puts significant taxpayer dollars at risk. In fact,

the massive spending in this plan is enough to create budget deficits 2.5 times the size of President George W. Bush's deficits over the same 8-year period.

#### EXPRESSING GROWING CONCERN WITH THE RECENT RISE IN ANTI-SEMITISM IN SOUTH AMERICA

#### HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 13, 2009

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution expressing growing concerns about the recent rise of anti-Semitism in South America, and the accompanying acts of violence and hatred against members of the Jewish community there.

Throughout my life, and throughout my tenure in Congress, I have always condemned the unconscionable spread of anti-Semitism wherever it has raised its ugly head. There is never an excuse to single out members of the Jewish community for attack, to destroy their sacred property, to boycott their businesses, or to perpetuate physical harm.

From Asia to Africa to Europe to the Middle East, too many leaders have too often used anti-Semitism to deflect attention from their own failings, or to stir up their domestic populations for political gain.

We see the pernicious tidings of anti-Semitism, this time in South America. In Venezuela, Bolivia and Argentina, Jewish communities in recent weeks and months have been the subject of vicious attacks, verbal abuse, and government-supported expressions of extreme intolerance and intimidation. My resolution highlights some of these recent attacks, including the January 30th assault on the Tiferet Israel synagogue in Caracas, Venezuela, in which armed men using tear gas violently ransacked this house of worship.

While I am pleased that eleven suspects have been arrested, I am disturbed to learn that a majority of these men are police officers. Indeed, the Venezuelan government of late has fostered a climate of hatred, openly questioning the loyalties of Venezuela's Jewish community, and using recent events in Israel to score cheap political points by assailing members of the Jewish community.

Madam Speaker, I could tell a similar story about events in Bolivia and Argentina, where Jewish children have arrived at their schools to find swastikas painted on walls and graffiti admonishing Jews to leave the country.

These attacks are not isolated incidents of a few bad apples, but rather reflect the systematic use of violence and intimidation in the place of dialogue and debate. Anti-Semitism is not a legitimate form of public protest. It never has been and it never will be. We cannot, in good conscience, allow these acts of hatred to go unnoticed and unreported. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution to condemn these acts of violence and to encourage the Venezuelan, Bolivian, and Argentinean governments to take all necessary steps to ensure that anti-Semitism is not tolerated in South America.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. KAY GRANGER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, February 13, 2009*

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 54, 55, 56, 58, and 59, I was absent from the House. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

HONORING JOHN D. DINGELL FOR  
HOLDING THE RECORD AS THE  
LONGEST SERVING MEMBER OF  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-  
TIVES

SPEECH OF

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 2009*

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of JOHN D. DINGELL's distinguished service in the House of Representatives, and in support of H. Res. 154. As many of the other speakers have noted, we do not just honor him for this longevity in this institution, but for what he has done while he has served here. For more than 50 years, he has represented the interests of working Americans from across this country, and particularly from his home district in Michigan. He has been a strong defender of rights: a strong voice for civil rights and civil liberties, and a leader in environmental protection. He has brought his intellect and passion to bear to address the challenge of health care access, helping establish Medicare in 1965, the Children's Health Insurance Program in 1997, and many other health initiatives since and between. He understands the urgency that remains on this issue, and I can think of no person better positioned to make expanding health coverage for all Americans a reality.

One of the things I really respect about JOHN, beyond his commitment and dedication

to this country, is his honesty. When he says something, his word is his bond. It says a lot about this institution when the Dean of the House is reliable like that, and whether he is with you or against you know where you stand. I have appreciated working alongside him throughout my own service in this distinguished House.

I salute Congressman DINGELL's long commitment to public service, his impressive record of accomplishment, and his defense of working Americans. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring his service by voting for H. Res. 154.

HONORING THE NAACP ON ITS  
100TH ANNIVERSARY

SPEECH OF

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 10, 2009*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as we recognize February as Black History Month, I wish to take a moment to celebrate the NAACP on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. Over the past century, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP, has played a vital role in the progress of the African American community. This organization has advocated faithfully for decreasing racial disparities in the areas of healthcare, education, employment, criminal justice, and poverty.

The NAACP is the Nation's largest and oldest civil rights organization. Through grass root efforts, the organization has influenced policy from the homes and communities of citizens to the voting booths and the classrooms around America. The NAACP has involved many, from children and ordinary citizens, to our Nation's elected officials and Presidents. The dedication of the NAACP and its fight for social justice has involved great leadership.

The NAACP has played a significant role in many civil rights victories. Its persistent protests and steadfast support for anti-lynching legislation was critical to making this horrible

practice illegal. Similarly, its members championed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 that guaranteed that no person could be denied the right to vote because of his or her race. It also has served as a strong watchdog to uphold the spirit and letter of these laws at the State and local levels. Clearly, the NAACP's involvement politically has contributed to the progress of America by saving lives and empowering minority communities.

Ida B. Wells, a prominent civil rights activist and resident of Illinois, was the co-founder of the NAACP. Wells is most known for her journalism. Her writing received the interest of both blacks and whites. After being banned from the South for speaking out about lynching and the government's refusal to stop the violence, Ms. Wells moved to Chicago. While in Chicago, she married Ferdinand Barnett and together they had four children. Her nickname, "the Constant Star" provides a testament to her relentless fight for social justice and equality. The NAACP has embodied her nickname by remaining constant in its efforts in promoting equality for all.

The NAACP has grown considerably since its inception. Today, the NAACP has over 500,000 members with more than 1,300 national and international branches, and over 45 branches in the State of Illinois.

Recently, three students from the Chicago Westside Branch, located in the Seventh Congressional District, won at the 2008 National ACT-SO competition. The ACT-SO program, founded by the NAACP, is a year-long program that is used to enrich African American high school students' lives by encouraging high academic and cultural achievement. This program allows students to compete in various areas ranging from the sciences to visual and performing arts. Thus, I would like to recognize Terrence George, Eric Clark, and Aerial Robinson for their brilliance and hard work.

I commend the NAACP on its commitment to the African American community and its political, economic, social, and educational efforts in promoting social change. I tip my hat to the first centennial anniversary and look forward to its second.